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(54) **IMPROVED INTERFERON POLYMER CONJUGATES**

VERBESSESTE INTERFERON-POLYMERKONJUGATE

PRODUITS DE CONJUGAISON AMELIORES D'UN INTERFERON AVEC UN POLYMERE

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EP-A- 0 510 356 **WO-A-92/16555**
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Description**BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

5 [0001] The present invention is directed to long-acting interferon-containing preparations.

[0002] Conjugating biologically-active proteins to polymers has been suggested to improve one or more of the properties of circulating life, water solubility or antigenicity *in vivo*. For example, some of the initial concepts of coupling peptides or polypeptides to polyethylene glycol (PEG) and similar water-soluble polymers are disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 4,179,337, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference.

10 [0003] Insulin and hemoglobin were among the first therapeutic agents conjugated. These relatively large polypeptides contain several free ϵ -amino attachment sites. Several polymers could be attached without significant loss of biologic activity.

[0004] The conjugation process, however, is not without complications. Excessive polymer conjugation or reactions using molar excesses of polymers beyond certain ratios have resulted in inactive conjugates. Problems often result when a therapeutic moiety's active site (i.e. where groups associated with bioactivity are found) becomes blocked by polymer attachment. This problem can be difficult to avoid since the polymer and protein are typically joined in solution-based reactions. Pre-blocking the active sites with materials such as pyridoxal phosphate have been suggested, but the results have been inconsistent. The problems are particularly acute with lower molecular weight proteins and peptides. These bioactive materials often have few attachment sites not associated with bioactivity.

20 [0005] Interferons are a particular example of proteins which could benefit from improved polymer conjugation techniques. See, for example, U.S. Patent Nos. 4,766,106 and 4,917,888 which describe *inter alia* beta interferon conjugated with methoxypolyethylene glycol N-succinimidyl glutarate or methoxypolyethylene glycol N-succinimidyl succinate. The conjugation reactions were carried out using relatively high molar excesses (10, 20 and 50-fold) of the polymer.

25 [0006] European Patent Application bearing publication No. 0 236 987 describes reacting alpha and gamma interferons with high molar excesses of alkyl imido ester-activated polyethylene glycols. European Patent Application bearing publication No. 0 510 356 describes conjugating alpha interferon with pyridinyl carbonyl and thiocarbonyl activated PEG. In both cases, the reactions were not carried out in the presence of surfactants nor were the conjugated species fractionated to isolate the most desired conjugate species.

30 [0007] In spite of the above-described disclosures, the interferon-polymer conjugates have been unacceptable. One of the chief drawbacks has been that the level of retained interferon activity has been too low. Further, some conjugation reactions have been too low-yielding to be economical.

[0008] The present invention addresses these shortcomings.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

35 [0009] One aspect of the invention provides a process for preparing long-acting alpha-interferon-containing compositions. The process includes contacting an alpha-interferon with a 1 to 3-fold molar excess of an activated polyalkylene oxide containing an alkyl terminal in the presence of a surfactant under conditions sufficient to form conjugates of said alpha-interferon and said polyalkylene oxide having an alkyl terminal and thereafter fractionating the conjugates to isolate the conjugates containing 1-4 polyalkylene oxide strands per alpha-interferon molecule. Suitable alpha-interferons include recombinant and alpha-interferons isolated from mammals.

40 [0010] The polymer portion of the conjugate is preferably a mono-alkyl terminated PAO like mono-methyl polyethylene glycol (mPEG). The non-alkyl-terminated end of the polymer is functionalized with a reactive group capable of bonding with the alpha-interferon, preferably at the epsilon (ϵ) amino acid lysines. The polymers may have a molecular weight of from about 200 to about 35,000.

45 [0011] The conditions for effecting conjugation include conducting the reaction with a relatively small molar excess of the polymer with respect to the alpha-interferon. The range of molar excess for the polymer can be from about 1 to 8-fold; molar excesses of from about 1.5 to 7 are preferred and a range of from about 1.75 - 5-fold are particularly preferred.

50 [0012] The conditions further include contacting the reactants in the presence of a surfactant which is present in amounts ranging from about 0.1 to about 1% by weight. One particularly preferred ionic surfactant is sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS). Other ionic and non-ionic surfactants can also be used.

55 [0013] The resulting conjugates can have from about 0 to about 6 polymeric strands attached to each alpha-interferon molecule. After conjugation, those species containing about 1-4 polymer strands per IFN and most preferably those conjugates containing about 2 polymer strands per IFN molecule are fractionated away from the other species.

[0014] The product obtained may be used for treating alpha-interferon susceptible conditions in mammals. Treatment includes administering an effective amount of the conjugates described herein to mammals requiring such therapy.

[0015] As a result of the present invention, highly active, long lasting alpha-interferon-containing conjugates are provided. In preferred embodiments, the isolated species provide predictable, uniform activity.

[0016] For a better understanding of the present invention, reference is made to the following description.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

1. INTERFERONS

[0017] The alpha-interferon (α -IFN) portion of the polymer conjugate can be prepared or obtained from a variety of sources including recombinant techniques such as those using synthetic genes expressed in *E. coli*. See also Pestka, "Interferon α " in *Human Cytokines*, Blackwell Scientific Publications 1-16 (1992), the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference. In addition, the α IFN can also be a mammalian extract such as human, ruminant or bovine α IFN. One particularly preferred α IFN is $\text{INF}\alpha$ -2b, a recombinantly-made product of the Schering Corp., Kenilworth, NJ. Alternate embodiments, where the foreign α IFN is not completely autologous, may be used since the polymeric modification sufficiently reduces antigenic responses.

[0018] A key, however, is that the non-autologous α IFN has sufficient bioactivity or α IFN effect such as antiviral activity in the target mammal. Other substances including α IFN fractions or predecessor polypeptides can also be included in the conjugates of the present invention. As used herein, " α -IFN effect in mammals" means any substance which demonstrates *in vivo* activity corresponding to that observed with α IFN's. These substances are prepared by using techniques known to those of ordinary skill in the art such as tissue culture, extraction from animal sources or by recombinant DNA methodologies. Transgenic sources of α IFN and related moieties are also contemplated. Such materials are obtained from transgenic animals, i.e. mice, pigs, cows, etc. where the α IFN protein is expressed in milk, blood, or tissues. It is also understood that the recombinant techniques could also include a glycosylation site for addition of a carbohydrate moiety on the recombinantly-derived polypeptide. The method by which the α IFN is prepared for the conjugates of the present invention is not limited to those described herein.

[0019] α IFN has certain advantages over other interferon species such as β and γ IFNs. For purposes of the present invention, the α IFN's are preferred because of their biochemical and serological properties. In particular, α IFN has documented antiviral properties and diffuses more effectively into the bloodstream than other interferons. An important aspect of the present invention is the recognition that unlike other IFN's, α IFN has three lysines in active site area of the polypeptide. It has been surprisingly determined that the attachment techniques described herein sufficiently protect these lysines from polymeric attachment (and inactivation) during conjugation. As will be discussed below, most polymers attach at α IFN lysines which are not associated with bioactivity.

2. NON-ANTIGENIC POLYMERS

[0020] To conjugate the α IFN to poly(alkylene oxides), one of the polymer hydroxyl end-groups is converted into a reactive functional group which allows conjugation. This process is frequently referred to as "activation" and the product is called an "activated poly(alkylene oxide)".

[0021] The activated polymers are reacted with α IFN so that attachment preferably occurs at ϵ -amino groups of lysines. Free carboxylic acid groups, suitably activated carbonyl groups, oxidized carbohydrate moieties and mercapto groups if available on the IFN can also be used as attachment sites.

[0022] In a preferred aspect of the invention, urethane linkages are formed between with the α IFN ϵ amino groups and the activated polyalkylene oxides. Preferably, the urethane linkage is formed as described in commonly owned U. S. Patent No. 5,122,614. This patent discloses the formation of N-succinimide carbonate derivatives of polyalkylene oxides. Polymers activated with amide-forming linkers or the like are also contemplated. Other functional groups which facilitate attachment of the polymer to the IFN via ϵ amino or other groups are also contemplated.

[0023] Among the mono-activated, alkyl-terminated polyalkylene oxides (PAO's) monomethyl-terminated polyethylene glycols (mPEG's) are preferred; bis-activated polyethylene oxides are also contemplated for purposes of cross-linking α IFN's or providing a means for attaching other moieties such as targeting agents for localizing the polymer- α IFN conjugate in a particular area such as, for example, the liver.

[0024] Suitable polymers will vary substantially by weight. Polymers having molecular weights ranging from about 200 to about 35,000 are usually selected for the purposes of the present invention. Molecular weights of from about 1,000 to about 15,500 are preferred and 2000 to about 12,500 are particularly preferred.

[0025] The polymeric substances included are also preferably water-soluble at room temperature. A non-limiting list of such polymers include polyalkylene oxide homopolymers such as polyethylene glycol (PEG) or polypropylene glycols, polyoxyethylenated polyols, copolymers thereof and block copolymers thereof, provided that the water solubility of the block copolymers maintained. In addition to mPEG, C_{1-4} alkyl-terminated polymers are also useful.

3. SURFACTANTS

[0026] In one preferred aspect, the surfactants used in the processes of the present invention are ionic-type agents. One particularly preferred agent is sodium dodecyl sulfate, (SDS). Other ionic surfactants such as lithium dodecyl sulfate, quaternary ammonium compounds, taurocholic acid, caprylic acid, decane sulfonic acid, etc can also be used. Non-ionic surfactants can also be used. For example, materials such as polyoxyethylene sorbitans (Tweens), polyoxyethylene ethers (Tritons) can be used. See also Neugebauer, A Guide to the Properties and Uses of Detergents in Biology and Biochemistry (1992) Calbiochem Corp. The only limitations on the type of surfactant used in the processes of the invention are that they do not cause substantial denaturation of the IFN and do not completely inhibit polymer conjugation. The surfactants are present in the reaction mixtures in amounts from about 0.01-0.5 %; preferably from 0.05-0.5 %; and most preferably from about 0.075-0.25 %. Mixtures of the surfactants are also contemplated.

[0027] While applicants are not bound by theory, the surfactants are thought to provide a temporary, reversible protecting system during the polymer conjugation process. α IFN contains three lysines in the active site region. This relatively positive-charged area of the polypeptide has been found to undergo substantial polymer conjugation during solution-based processes without some kind of protection. This results in substantial or complete loss of bioactivity. The surfactants have been found to be surprisingly effective in selectively discouraging polymer conjugation in this area while allowing lysine-based conjugation to proceed on other areas of the polypeptide.

4. REACTION CONDITIONS

[0028] Conjugation reactions, sometimes referred to as PEGylation reactions, are often carried out in solution without regard to where the polymer will attach to the protein. Such techniques however have proven to be inadequate for conjugating α IFN. As described above, it has been determined that a key to maintaining bioactivity is to substantially avoid including those lysines in the active site in the polymer coupling process.

[0029] The processes of the present invention achieves this goal by carrying out the conjugation reaction in the presence of a surfactant with relatively small molar excesses of the polymer with respect to the α IFN. The process is carried out with about 1-8-fold molar excesses; preferably about 1.5-7-fold molar excesses and most preferably about 1.75-5-fold molar excesses.

[0030] The process preferably includes combining the α IFN in solution with the surfactant prior to introducing the activated polymer. The complete conjugation reaction can be carried out at about room temperature, 20-25°C. It is also preferred that the coupling reaction be allowed to proceed for rather short periods of time, i.e. 1-2 hours, before quenching.

5. FRACTIONATION OF CONJUGATES

[0031] The inventive process produces conjugates having varying degrees of polyalkylene oxide substitution. Residual unconjugated PAO's and α IFN can also be present. This mixture is typically in a reaction buffer containing one or more of phosphate, chloride and bicarbonate anions. The PAO, α IFN and conjugate mixture is preferably fractionated in a buffer solution containing from about 1-10 mg/ml PAO- α IFN conjugates. Suitable solutions have a pH of from about 7.0 to about 9.0 and preferably from about 7.5 to about 8.5. The solutions preferably contain one or more buffer salts selected from KCl, NaCl, K_2HPO_4 , KH_2PO_4 , Na_2HPO_4 , NaH_2PO_4 , $NaHCO_3$, $NaBO_3$, $(NH_4)_2CO_3$ and glycine NaOH. Sodium phosphate buffers are preferred.

[0032] Depending upon the reaction buffer, the PAO- α IFN conjugate solution may first have to undergo buffer exchange/ultrafiltration. For example, the PAO- α IFN conjugate solution can be ultrafiltered across a low molecular weight cut-off (10,000 to 30,000 dalton) membrane which will also remove most surfactants as well.

[0033] The fractionation of the conjugates into desired species is preferably carried out using an anion exchange medium. Such media are capable of selectively binding those PAO- α IFN conjugates having 1-4 PAO strands, excess PAO and unmodified α IFN. This fractionation occurs since the α IFN molecules of various degrees of substitution will have isoelectric points which vary in a somewhat predictable fashion. For example, the isoelectric point of α IFN is determined by the number of available lysine residues available on the surface of the protein. These lysine residues also serve as the point of attachment of polyalkylene oxide conjugates. Therefore, as the degree of substitution of polyalkylene oxide increases, the isoelectric point decreases, and the ability of the conjugate to bind to an anion exchange resin weakens.

[0034] The use of strongly polar anion exchange resins are especially preferred for the method of the present invention. For this reason, quaternary amine coated anion exchange resins are utilized. The quaternary amine resin may be coated onto either a polymeric or silica matrix; however, polymeric matrices are preferred. A number of tetramethylamine, or quaternary methylamine, anion exchange resins are commercially available, coated onto the support matrices. Included among the commercially available quaternary anion exchange resins suitable for use with the present

invention are Q-HD, QA TRISACRYL® and QMA-SPHEROSIL®, quaternary amine resins coated onto a polymer matrix, manufactured by IBF of Garenne, France, for Sepracor of Marlborough, Massachusetts; TMAE650M®, a tetramethylamino ethyl resin coated onto a polymer matrix, manufactured by EM-Separators of Gibbstown, New Jersey; QAE550C®, and SUPERQC®, each a quaternary amine resin coated onto a polymer matrix and manufactured by TosohHaas of Montgomeryville, PA. QMA Accell, manufactured by Millipore of Millford, MA and PEI resins manufactured by JT Baker of Phillipsburg, NJ, may also be used.

[0035] The anion exchange resin is packed in the column and equilibrated by conventional means. A buffer having the same pH and osmolality as the conjugated α IFN solution is used. The conjugate-containing solution is then adsorbed onto the column. At the completion of the loading, a gradient flow of an elution buffer with increasing salt concentrations is applied to the column to elute the desired fractions of polyalkylene oxide-conjugated α IFN. The fractions are of essentially uniform molecular weight and degree of substitution.

[0036] The polyalkylene oxide conjugate fractions have 1-4 polyalkylene oxide strands per α IFN molecule. Preferably the fraction contains about 1-3 and most preferable about 2 PAO strands per α IFN molecule. The elution buffer preferably contains one or more salts selected from KCl, NaCl, K_2HPO_4 , KH_2PO_4 , Na_2HPO_4 , NaH_2PO_4 , $NaHCO_3$, $NaBO_3$ and $(NH_4)_2CO_3$. These fractions are substantially free of other conjugates. Any unconjugated species can then be backwashed from the column by conventional techniques.

[0037] Techniques utilizing multiple isocratic steps of increasing concentration can also be used. Multiple isocratic elution steps of increasing concentration will result in the sequential elution of PAO- α IFN conjugates. The degree of polyalkylene oxide-conjugation within each fraction will be substantially uniform. However, the degree of polyalkylene oxide conjugation for each fraction will decrease with elution time. Ion exchange purification of PAO- α IFN conjugates can also be carried out with, for example, a Q-HD Column from Sepracor along with a dilute sodium phosphate solution (10 mM $NaPO_4$ ion). The sample is washed with 10 mM $NaPO_4$ to remove any unreacted PAO and thereafter a step gradient elution with NaCl is used. Elution with 10 mM NaCl recovers fractions containing conjugates with greater than 3 polymer strands PAO per IFN; elution with 50 mM NaCl recovers conjugates containing 1-2 strands; elution with 150 mM NaCl recovers unmodified IFN.

[0038] The temperature range for elution is between about 4°C and about 25°C. Preferably, elution is carried out at a temperature of from about 6°C to about 22°C. The elution of the PAO- α IFN fraction is detected by UV absorbance at 254nm. Fraction collection may be achieved through simple time elution profiles. The preferred fractions can also be pooled in the elution buffer.

[0039] The α IFN-polymer conjugate which has been prepared as described herein can be administered to a mammal in need of such treatment. The conjugates are useful for, among other things, treating interferon-susceptible conditions or conditions which would respond positively or favorably as these terms are known in the medical arts to interferon-based therapy. Thus, without limitation, the interferon conjugates can be used to treat conditions which would benefit from the inhibiting replication of interferon-sensitive viruses. In addition, the conjugates can be used to modify various immune responses including inhibition of antibody response to antigenic challenge, inhibition of hypersensitivity reactions, regulation of NK cell activity enhancement of cytotoxic T cell activity, modulate prostaglandin production and enhance phagocytosis by macrophages.

[0040] Additional conditions in which the IFN-polymer conjugates can be used include hairy cell leukemia, venereal or genital warts (condylomata acuminata), AIDS-Related Kaposi's sarcoma, hepatitis and hepatitis-like viral conditions including hepatitis-B and chronic hepatitis non-A, non-B/C.

[0041] The amount of the α -IFN polymer conjugate administered to treat the conditions described above is based on the IFN activity of the polymeric conjugate. It is an amount that is sufficient to significantly affect a positive clinical response. The maximal dose for mammals including humans is the highest dose that does not cause clinically-important side effects. For purposes of the present invention, such clinically important side effects are those which would require cessation of therapy due to severe flu-like symptoms, central nervous system depression, severe gastrointestinal disorders, alopecia, severe pruritus or rash. Substantial white and/or red blood cell and/or liver enzyme abnormalities or anemia-like conditions are also dose limiting.

[0042] Naturally, the dosages of the various α IFN compositions will vary somewhat depending upon the α IFN moiety and polymer selected. In general, however, the conjugate is administered in amounts ranging from about 100,000 to about several million IU/m² per day, based on the mammal's condition. The range set forth above is illustrative and those skilled in the art will determine the optimal dosing of the conjugate selected based on clinical experience and the treatment indication.

[0043] The α IFN-polymer conjugates of the present invention can be included in one or more suitable pharmaceutical compositions for administration to mammals. The pharmaceutical compositions may be in the form of a solution, suspension, tablet, capsule or the like, prepared according to methods well known in the art. It is also contemplated that administration of such compositions will be chiefly by the parenteral route although oral or inhalation routes may also be used depending upon the needs of the artisan.

EXAMPLES

[0044] The following examples serve to provide further appreciation of the invention but are not meant in any way to restrict the effective scope of the invention.

EXAMPLE 1

Preparation of α IFN-PEG₅₀₀₀ in presence of SDS (0.1%)

[0045] In this example, recombinant α IFN-2b, (α IFN), a product of the Schering Corporation, Kenilworth, New Jersey was conjugated with activated polyethylene glycol-N-succinimide carbonate (SC-PEG) as described in U.S patent No. 5,122,614. The polymer had a molecular weight of about 5000.

[0046] 36 mg of the α IFN was dialyzed into 0.1 molar sodium phosphate pH 7.5 using a Centricon-10 (a product of the Amicon Corporation of Beverly, Mass.). The final concentration of α IFN was about 3 mg/ml. 0.1 ml of 10% SDS was added to the α IFN and was allowed to incubate at room temperature for 10 minutes. Thereafter, 42 mg of SC-PEG₅₀₀₀ was added to the protein-SDS solution and stirred at room temperature for two hours and then quenched with glycine. Next, the reaction mixture was dialyzed into 10 mM sodium phosphate pH 8 to fractionate the PEGylated IFN using a Centricon-30.

EXAMPLE 2

Preparation of α IFN-PEG₁₂₀₀₀ in presence of SDS (0.1%)

[0047] In this Example, the steps of Example 1 were repeated except that the polyethylene glycol had a molecular weight of about 12000. Reaction steps were exactly the same to provide the PEG₁₂₀₀₀ conjugate.

EXAMPLE 3

Fractionation of 2PEG₅₀₀₀ α IFN

[0048] In this Example the conjugates prepared in accordance with Example 1 were fractionated to obtain the desired 2-PEG₅₀₀₀ fraction. The PEG- α IFN in sodium phosphate buffer was loaded onto a QHD anion exchange column. The 2-PEG fraction was eluted with a gradient from 0 to 400 mM sodium chloride in 10 mM phosphate pH 8. The 2-PEG fraction was verified with using size exclusion chromatography and SDS-Page.

EXAMPLE 4

Fractionation of 2PEG₁₂₀₀₀ α IFN

[0049] The polymer conjugates of Example 2 were fractionated in the manner described in Example 3 and verified in the same manner.

EXAMPLES 5-8

[0050] In these examples, additional preparations of PEG₁₂₀₀₀- α IFN were prepared as described previously except that no surfactant was used. The samples were tested for retained activity and PEG number. The results are provided below in the table.

Table 1

PREPARATION	ACTIVITY (CPE) % OF CONTROL	PEG #
Example 6	26	1.2
Example 7	26	1.3
Example 8	24	1.0

EXAMPLE 9

Comparative Data

[0051] In this example, the product of Example 3, (SDS-2-PEG₅₀₀₀αIFN), 2-PEG₅₀₀₀αIFN made in the absence of a surfactant and unconjugated αIFN were tested. Activity was determined using a CPE assay with EMC virus challenging A549 human lung carcinoma cells. Circulating life was determined using an average value obtained from the blood of 3 rats in a group receiving 1 million units, with time points taken over 7 days.

Table 2

	ACTIVITY (%)	VIRAL PROTECTION ASSAY IC ₅₀ (pg/ml)	CIRCULATING HALF LIFE α PHASE (HRS.)
A. IFN-SDS 2-PEG ₅₀₀₀	69	2.2	5.8
B. IFN-PEG ₅₀₀₀	30	4.0	6.8
C. IFN	100	1.5	0.17

[0052] This data clearly shows the advantages of the inventive process. Retained activity is over twice as great as that obtained using standard techniques.

EXAMPLE 10

[0053] In this example, various pharmacokinetic data was generated using the various 2PEG-αIFN conjugates shown below prepared according to the methods described above. These samples were compared to unmodified IFN according to the protocol set out in Table 3. Sample B was prepared with SDS.

Table 3

Retained Activity		
SAMPLE	PEG MOLECULAR WEIGHT	CPE ACTIVITY (% CONTROL)
A	5,000	35
B	5,000	69
C	12,000	26
D	12,000	26

[0054] For example:

Table 4

Pharmacokinetic Protocol	
ANIMALS	Sprague Dawley (3 rats/time point)
DOSE:	10x10 ⁶ UN IFN/rat
ROUTE	Subcutaneous (S.C.)
DRUG	2-PEG-IFNα's 5,000 and 12,000 mol. wt. PEG
TIME POINTS	0 min., 5 min., 15 min., 30 min., 1 hr., 2 hr., 4 hr., 8 hr., 24 hr., 48 hr., 5 days, and 7 days following drug administration.
ASSAY	CPE Assay using serum samples in an EMC virus and A549 human lung carcinoma.

[0055] AUC = Area Under Curve, C_{max}, T_{1/2α}, T_{1/2β} - all have their generally ascribed meanings known to those of ordinary skill.

Tables 5 and 6

Summary of Pharmacokinetics Data for PEG-Interferons

[0056]

Table 5

SAMPLE	IC ₅₀ (pg/ml)	% ACTIVITY	AUC	C _{max} (IU/ml)
NATIVE IFN α	1.52 pg/ml (N=6)	100%	145,720	60,000
A	4.0 pg/ml (N=3)	35%	348,920	24,433
B	2.2 \pm 0.5 pg/ml(N=3)	69%	351,037	-
C	5.8 \pm 2.2 pg/ml(N=3)	26%	1,574,682	62,750

Table 6

SAMPLE	T _{max} (HR)	T _{1/2} α PHASE (HR)	T _{1/2} β PHASE (HR)
NATIVE IFN α	1	0.17	-
A	4	6.8	48
B	2-3	5.8	-
C	8	12.1	33

[0057] The foregoing data provide the following conclusions:

[0058] 2-PEG- α IFN conjugates prepared with both 5,000 and 12,000 molecular weight have distinct advantages over unmodified interferon in mammals. In the case of subcutaneously administered compositions, T_{max} is substantially increased by the conjugation of the protein with about 2 PEG's. For chronic conditions, longer T_{max}'s are desirable and allow clinicians to space out recurring administrations due to the lengthening of the duration of effect. Even more unexpected, however, was the fact that 2-PEG₁₂₀₀₀ conjugates are able to unexpectedly increase AUC by over 10-fold. This effect achieved by the additional polymer weight was not proportional to the dramatic increase in area under the curve. Clearly, therapeutic advantages are realized by this unexpected increase.

Claims

1. A process for preparing a long-acting alpha-interferon containing composition, comprising contacting an alpha-interferon with a 1 to 8-fold molar excess of an activated polyalkylene oxide containing an alkyl terminal in the presence of a surfactant under conditions sufficient to form conjugates of said alpha-interferon and said polyalkylene oxide having an alkyl terminal and thereafter fractionating the conjugates to isolate the conjugates containing 1-4 polyalkylene oxide strands per alpha-interferon molecule.
2. The process of claim 1, wherein said molar excess is from 1.5 to 7-fold.
3. The process of claim 2, wherein said molar excess is from 1.75 to 5-fold.
4. The process of claim 1, wherein said alkyl-terminated polyalkylene oxide is a monomethyl-terminated polyethylene glycol (mPEG).
5. The process of claim 1, wherein said alkyl-terminated polyalkylene oxide has a molecular weight of from 200 to 35,000.
6. The process of claim 5, wherein said alkyl-terminated polyalkylene oxide has a molecular weight of from 1,000 to 15,000.
7. The process of claim 6, wherein said alkyl-terminated polyalkylene oxide has a molecular weight of from 2,000 to

12,500.

8. The process of claim 1, wherein said surfactant is ionic.

9. The process of claim 8, wherein said ionic surfactant comprises sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS).

10. The process of claim 8, wherein said ionic surfactant is selected from the group consisting of lithium dodecyl sulfate, quaternary ammonium compounds, taurocholic acid, caprylic acid, decane sulfonic acid and mixtures thereof.

11. The process of claim 1, wherein said surfactant is selected from the group consisting of polyoxyethylene sorbitans, polyoxyethylene ethers and mixtures thereof.

12. The process of claim 8, wherein said surfactant is present in an amount of 0.01-0.5%.

13. The process of claim 8, wherein said surfactant is present in an amount of from 0.05 to 0.5%.

14. The process of claim 8, wherein said surfactant is present in an amount of from 0.075 to 0.25%.

15. The process of claim 1, wherein conjugates containing from 1 to 3 polyalkylene oxide strands per alpha-interferon molecule are separated.

16. The process of claim 15, wherein conjugates containing about two polyalkylene oxide strands per alpha-interferon molecule are separated.

17. The process of claim 1, wherein said mPEG is activated with succinimidyl carbonate.

18. The process of claim 1, wherein said mPEG is activated with succinimidyl succinate.

19. The process of claim 1, wherein said mPEG is activated with a hydrazine moiety.

20. The process of claim 1, wherein said alpha-interferon is isolated from a mammalian source.

21. The process of claim 20, wherein said mammalian alpha-interferon is human alpha-interferon.

22. The process of claim 20, wherein said mammalian alpha-interferon is ruminant alpha-interferon.

23. The process of claim 22, wherein said ruminant alpha-interferon is bovine alpha-interferon.

24. The process of claim 20, wherein said mammalian alpha-interferon is porcine alpha-interferon.

25. The process of claim 1, wherein said fractionating is carried out using an anion exchange medium.

26. The process of claim 25, wherein said anion exchange medium is selected from the group consisting of tetramethylamine and quaternary methylamine, anion exchange resins.

27. An alpha-interferon conjugate obtainable by the process of any one of claims 1-26.

Patentansprüche

1. Verfahren zur Herstellung einer langwirkenden alpha-Interferon-haltigen Zusammensetzung, umfassend das In-Kontakt-Bringen eines alpha-Interferons mit einem ein- bis achtfachen molaren Überschuss eines aktivierten alkylterminierten Polyalkylenoxids in Gegenwart eines Tensids unter ausreichenden Bedingungen, um Konjugate des alpha-Interferons und des alkylterminierten Polyalkylenoxids zu bilden, und danach Fraktionieren der Konjugate, so dass die Konjugate isoliert werden, die 1-4 Polyalkylenoxidstränge pro alpha-Interferon-Molekül enthalten.

2. Verfahren gemäß Anspruch 1, wobei der molare Überschuss 1,5- bis 7fach ist.

3. Verfahren gemäß Anspruch 2, wobei der molare Überschuss 1,75- bis 5fach ist.
4. Verfahren gemäß Anspruch 1, wobei das alkylterminierte Polyalkylenoxid ein monomethylterminiertes Polyethylen glycol (mPEG) ist.
5. Verfahren gemäß Anspruch 1, wobei das alkylterminierte Polyalkylenoxid ein Molekulargewicht von 200 bis 35 000 hat.
6. Verfahren gemäß Anspruch 5, wobei das alkylterminierte Polyalkylenoxid ein Molekulargewicht von 1000 bis 15 000 hat.
7. Verfahren gemäß Anspruch 6, wobei das alkylterminierte Polyalkylenoxid ein Molekulargewicht von 2000 bis 12 500 hat.
8. Verfahren gemäß Anspruch 1, wobei das Tensid ionisch ist.
9. Verfahren gemäß Anspruch 8, wobei das ionische Tensid Natriumdodecylsulfat (SDS) umfasst.
10. Verfahren gemäß Anspruch 8, wobei das ionische Tensid aus der Gruppe ausgewählt ist, die aus Lithiumdodecylsulfat, quartären Ammoniumverbindungen, Taurocholinsäure, Caprylsäure, Decansulfonsäure und Gemischen davon besteht.
11. Verfahren gemäß Anspruch 1, wobei das Tensid aus der Gruppe ausgewählt ist, die aus Polyoxyethylensorbitanen, Polyoxyethylenethern und Gemischen davon besteht.
12. Verfahren gemäß Anspruch 8, wobei das Tensid in einer Menge von 0,01 bis 0,5% vorhanden ist.
13. Verfahren gemäß Anspruch 8, wobei das Tensid in einer Menge von 0,05 bis 0,5% vorhanden ist.
14. Verfahren gemäß Anspruch 8, wobei das Tensid in einer Menge von 0,075 bis 0,25% vorhanden ist.
15. Verfahren gemäß Anspruch 1, wobei Konjugate, die 1 bis 3 Polyalkylenoxidstränge pro alpha-Interferon-Molekül enthalten, abgetrennt werden.
16. Verfahren gemäß Anspruch 15, wobei Konjugate, die etwa 2 Polyalkylenoxidstränge pro alpha-Interferon-Molekül enthalten, abgetrennt werden.
17. Verfahren gemäß Anspruch 1, wobei das mPEG mit Succinimidylcarbonat aktiviert wird.
18. Verfahren gemäß Anspruch 1, wobei das mPEG mit Succinimidylsuccinat aktiviert wird.
19. Verfahren gemäß Anspruch 1, wobei das mPEG mit einer Hydrazin-Struktureinheit aktiviert wird.
20. Verfahren gemäß Anspruch 1, wobei das alpha-Interferon aus einer Säuger-Quelle isoliert wird.
21. Verfahren gemäß Anspruch 20, wobei es sich bei dem Säuger-alpha-Interferon um Human-alpha-Interferon handelt.
22. Verfahren gemäß Anspruch 20, wobei es sich bei dem Säuger-alpha-Interferon um alpha-Interferon von einem Wiederkäuer handelt.
23. Verfahren gemäß Anspruch 22, wobei es sich bei dem alpha-Interferon von einem Wiederkäuer um Rinder-alpha-Interferon handelt.
24. Verfahren gemäß Anspruch 20, wobei es sich bei dem Säuger-alpha-Interferon um Schweine-alpha-Interferon handelt.
25. Verfahren gemäß Anspruch 1, wobei die Fraktionierung unter Verwendung eines Anionenaustauschermediums

durchgeführt wird.

26. Verfahren gemäß Anspruch 25, wobei das Anionenaustauschermedium aus der Gruppe ausgewählt wird, die aus Anionenaustauscherharzen auf der Basis von Tetramethylamin und quartärem Methylamin besteht.

27. Alpha-Interferon-Konjugat, das nach dem Verfahren gemäß einem der Ansprüche 1-26 erhältlich ist.

Revendications

1. Procédé pour préparer une composition contenant un interféron alpha à action prolongée, comprenant la mise en contact d'un interféron alpha avec un excès molaire de 1 à 8 fois d'un oxyde de polyalkylène activé contenant une terminaison alkyle en présence d'un tensioactif dans des conditions suffisantes pour former des conjugués dudit interféron alpha et ledit oxyde de polyalkylène ayant une terminaison alkyle et fractionnant ensuite les conjugués pour isoler les conjugués contenant de 1 à 4 brins d'oxyde de polyalkylène par molécule d'interféron alpha.

2. Procédé selon la revendication 1, dans lequel ledit excès molaire est de 1,5 à 7 fois.

3. Procédé selon la revendication 2, dans lequel ledit excès molaire est de 1,75 à 5 fois.

4. Procédé selon la revendication 1, dans lequel ledit oxyde de polyalkylène à terminaison alkyle est un polyéthylène-glycol à terminaison monométhyle (mPEG).

5. Procédé selon la revendication 1, dans lequel ledit oxyde de polyalkylène à terminaison alkyle a une masse moléculaire comprise entre 200 et 35000.

6. Procédé selon la revendication 5, dans lequel ledit oxyde de polyalkylène à terminaison alkyle a une masse moléculaire comprise entre 1000 et 15000.

7. Procédé selon la revendication 6, dans lequel ledit oxyde de polyalkylène à terminaison alkyle a une masse moléculaire comprise entre 2000 et 12500.

8. Procédé selon la revendication 1, dans lequel ledit tensioactif est ionique.

9. Procédé selon la revendication 8, dans lequel ledit tensioactif ionique comprend du dodécylsulfate de sodium (SDS).

10. Procédé selon la revendication 8, dans lequel ledit tensioactif est choisi dans le groupe se composant de dodécylsulfate de lithium, de composés d'ammonium quaternaire, d'acide taurocholique, d'acide caprylique, d'acide décanesulfonique et des mélanges de ceux-ci.

11. Procédé selon la revendication 1, dans lequel ledit tensioactif est choisi dans le groupe se composant de sorbitanes de polyoxyéthylène, d'éthers de polyéthylène et des mélanges de ceux-ci.

12. Procédé selon la revendication 8, dans lequel ledit tensioactif est présent dans une quantité comprise entre 0,01 et 0,5 %.

13. Procédé selon la revendication 8, dans lequel ledit tensioactif est présent dans une quantité comprise entre 0,05 et 0,5 %.

14. Procédé selon la revendication 8, dans lequel ledit tensioactif est présent dans une quantité comprise entre 0,075 et 0,25 %.

15. Procédé selon la revendication 1, dans lequel les conjugués contenant de 1 à 3 brins d'oxyde de polyalkylène par molécule d'interféron alpha sont séparés.

16. Procédé selon la revendication 15, dans lequel les conjugués contenant environ deux brins d'oxyde de polyalkylène par molécule d'interféron alpha sont séparés.

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17. Procédé selon la revendication 1, dans lequel ledit mPEG est activé avec du carbonate de succinimidyle.
18. Procédé selon la revendication 1, dans lequel ledit mPEG est activé avec du succinate de succinimidyle.
- 5 19. Procédé selon la revendication 1, dans lequel ledit mPEG est activé avec une fraction d'hydrazine.
20. Procédé selon la revendication 1, dans lequel ledit interféron alpha est isolé d'une source mammifère.
- 10 21. Procédé selon la revendication 20, dans lequel ledit interféron alpha de mammifère est un interféron alpha humain.
22. Procédé selon la revendication 20, dans lequel l'interféron alpha est un interféron alpha de ruminant.
23. Procédé selon la revendication 22, dans lequel ledit interféron alpha de ruminant est un interféron alpha de bovin.
- 15 24. Procédé selon la revendication 20, dans lequel ledit interféron alpha de mammifère est un interféron alpha de porc.
- 25 25. Procédé selon la revendication 1, dans lequel ledit fractionnement est réalisé en utilisant un milieu échangeur d'anions.
- 20 26. Procédé selon la revendication 25, dans lequel ledit milieu échangeur d'anions est choisi dans le groupe comprenant la tétraméthylamine, la méthylamine quaternaire et des résines échangeuses d'anions.
27. Conjugué d'interféron alpha pouvant être obtenu par le procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 26.
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